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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant: KYOCERA CORP

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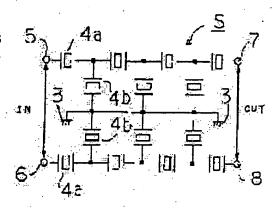
(72)Inventor: FUNEMI MASAYUKI

(54) SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electrode structure of a ladder type SAW filter which is capable coping with a balanced input/output type (a balance type), without having the characteristics changed and is superior in power resistance.

SOLUTION: This device is an acoustic surface wave device S, which is so constituted that two ladder type circuits connecting plural acoustic surface wave resonators in serial and parallel are disposed on a piezoelectric substrate, a parallel resonator 4b connected to a parallel arm of each of the ladder type circuits are connected to a ground 3, so that the output difference between two ladder type circuits is taken out.





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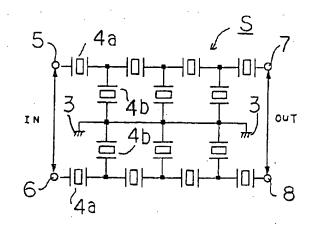
京都府相楽郡精華町光台3丁目5番地 京 セラ株式会社中央研究所内

(54) 【発明の名称】 弾性表面波装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 特性を変化させずに、平衡入出力型(バランス型)に対応でき、かつ耐電力性に優れたラダー型SAWフィルタの電極構成を提供すること。

【解決手段】 圧電基板上に複数の弾性表面波共振子を 直並列に接続したラダー型回路を二つ配設するととも に、各ラダー型回路の並列腕に接続された並列共振子4 bをグランド3に接続させ、二つのラダー型回路の出力 差を取り出すように成した弾性表面波装置Sとする。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 圧電基板上に複数の弾性表面波共振子を 直並列に接続したラダー型回路を二つ配設するととも に、各ラダー型回路の並列腕に接続された並列共振子を グランドに接続させ、前記二つのラダー型回路の出力差 を取り出すように成した弾性表面波装置。

【請求項2】 前記ラダー型回路の直列腕に接続された 直列共振子と、並列腕に接続された並列共振子とを下記 式を満足するように配設したことを特徴とする請求項1 に記載の弾性表面波装置。

Cp/Cs < 1.55

(ただし、Cp:並列共振子の容量の総和, Cs:直列 共振子の容量の総和)

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、携帯電話等の移動 体通信機器などに用いられる弾性表面波フィルタ等の弾 性表面波装置に関するものであって、特に複数の弾性表 面波共振子をラダー(梯子)型に配設した平衡入力—平 衡出力型の弾性表面波装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術とその問題点】移動体通信用SAWフィルタは、携帯電話端末の小型化、省電力化のために低損失であることが望ましい。その上、受信用および送信用として用いられるSAWフィルタには、それぞれ通過帯域外に抑止帯域があり、通過帯域端部の近傍から広い範囲にわたって高減衰量であることが強く要求されており、移動体通信システムの仕様によっては、局所的に特定の周波数帯域のみかなり大きい減衰量が必要な場合がある。

【0003】また従来、一般のSAWフィルタは不平衡 入力一不平衡出力型であるため、SAWフィルタ後段と 電子回路間に、バラン回路等の不平衡 - 平衡変換器を挿 入した回路構成をとっていた。一方、SAWフィルタ前 段の電子回路等が平衡出力型となっている場合は、前段 の電子回路とSAWフィルタ間に平衡 - 不平衡変換器を 挿入した回路構成としていた。

【0004】近年、前記の回路構成から不平衡一平衡変換器あるいは平衡一不平衡変換器を除去するために、SAWフィルタ自体に平衡一不平衡変換器あるいは不平衡一平衡変換器の機能を持たせた、いわゆる不平衡一平衡出力型のSAWフィルタあるいは平衡一不平衡出力型のSAWフィルタ(以下、平衡型あるいはバランス型のSAWフィルタという)の実用化が進められている。

【0005】従来より、SAWフィルタの電極構成を大別すると、伝搬型、共振器型、ラダー型(梯子型)、ラティス型(格子型)の4種類がある。これらはそれぞれに特徴がある設計法であり、性能面で一長一短がある。しかし、この中でも設計の自由度が高く、特に有用性があるのはラダー型の設計である。

【0006】図1に従来のラダー型の回路構成図を示す。ここで、SAWフィルタJは、圧電基板上に複数の弾性表面波共振子を直並列に接続しており、その直列腕に直列共振子4aが、並列腕に並列共振子4bが接続され、並列共振子4がグランド3に接地されている。

【0007】このフィルタの特徴は、他の構造に比較して、急峻な肩特性を実現し易いという点にある。しかしながら、ラダー型の欠点は上記4種の中で唯一バランス入出力に対応できない(不平衡入力ー不平衡出力型であるため平衡入出力が実現できない)。通常、携帯電話機セット中に組み込む場合、図6に示すように、バランス動作(平衡入出力)させるために、バラン素子9をSAWフィルタ10の(前)後に挿入して使用していた。このため、部品点数が増加するといった問題があった。なお、バランス動作の目的は、グランドに直接は接していないため、グランド経由のノイズ成分が乗りにくいというメリットがあるためである。

【0008】また、携帯電話端末の小型、軽量化および低コスト化のために、使用部品の削減が急務となっており、そのためにSAWフィルタに新たな機能の付加が要求されてきている。その一つに、例えばRF(Radio Frequency:無線周波数)段とIF(Intermediate Frequency:中間周波数)段数等に使用されるフィルタに対して、不平衡入力一平衡出力型、あるいは平衡入力一不平衡出力型、あるいは平衡入力一不平衡出力型、あるいは平衡入力一平衡出力型と構成できるようにするといった要求がある。

【0009】そこで、本発明は、特性を変化させずに、 平衡入出力型 (バランス型) に対応でき、かつ耐電力性 に優れたラダー型SAWフィルタの電極構成を提供する ことを目的とする。これにより、バラン素子を削減でき、 携帯電話機の小型・軽量・低コスト化が図ることができ る。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するために、本発明の弾性表面波装置は、圧電基板上に複数の弾性表面波共振子を直並列に接続したラダー型回路を二つ配設するとともに、各ラダー型回路の並列腕に接続された並列共振子をグランドに接続させ、前記二つのラダー型回路の出力差を取り出すように成した。

【0011】また特に、ラダー型回路の直列腕に接続された直列共振子と、並列腕に接続された並列共振子とを下記式を満足するように配設したことを特徴とする。

[0012]Cp/Cs < 1.55

(ただし、Cp:並列共振子の容量の総和, Cs:直列 共振子の容量の総和)

[0013]

【発明の実施の形態】以下に本発明の実施形態について 図面に基づき詳細に説明する。

【0014】図2に示すように、本発明の弾性表面波装置Sは、不図示のニオブ酸リチウム単結晶、タンタル酸

リチウム単結晶、四ホウ酸リチウム単結晶、ランガサイト型単結晶などから成る圧電基板上に、複数の弾性表面波共振子を直並列に接続したラダー型回路を二つ配設して成る。そして、各ラダー型回路の並列腕に接続させ、二つのラダー型回路の出力差を取り出すように成したものである。さらに、Cp(並列共振子4aの容量の総和)とCs(直列共振子4bの容量の総和)との比率、すなわち、Cp/Csを1.55未満にしている。図中、上部のラダー回路における5が入力端子で7が出力端子である。また下部のラダー型回路において、6が入力端子で8が出力端子である。ここでグランド端子3は上部SAWフィルタと下部SAWフィルタとは共通にしており、このグランド端子3に対して二つの回路が対称配置されている。

【0015】上記回路構成によれば、平衡入力信号を図中『IN』で示す端子5-6間に印加すると、図中『OUT』で示す端子7-8間にフィルタを通過した平衡出力信号が出力される。ここで、印加された入力信号はグランド端子から浮いているため、端子5と6の間の位相差は180°である。このため、上部SAWフィルタと下部SAWフィルタの構成が全く同一であるため、出力側の端子7と8との位相差は、入力時の位相差が保存され180°となり、完全なる平衡出力が得られる。

【0016】また、図5(a)~(d)に、端子間7-3と端子間8-3の振幅特性と位相特性を示す。図より明らかなように、振幅特性は端子7と8は全く同一の特性が現れる。これは上述したように、ラダー型SAWフィルタの構成要素が、上部フィルタと下部フィルタで全く同一であるからである。また、位相特性も通過帯域内で完全に180°反転している。これは、やはり上部フィルタと下部フィルタで全く同一であるため、入力時の位相差が完全に保存されるためである。

【0017】また、本発明の構造のラダー型SAWフィルタは並列に2回路構成するために、電力は2等分され、SAWフィルタ全体の耐電力性(寿命)は2倍に向上する。

【0018】また、本発明のラダー型フィルタの電気特性はラダー型回路を構成する直列共振子4a,並列共振子4bの容量比と関係があることが判明した。図7は共振子の容量比(Cp/Cs)と定在波比(VSWR)との関係を図示したものである。この図より共振子の容量比によってフィルタの通過帯域内でのインピーダンス整合条件が異なり、一般的な整合条件であるVSWR<2の条件を満たすのは、容量比が1.55未満であることが判明した。また、図7に示すように、容量比と所望の通過帯域幅での最大挿入損失との関係から、上記容量比範囲にて安定した挿入損失が得られることが判明した。【0019】なお、本発明は基板材料を42°YカットLiTaO3としたが、36°~42°YカットLiT

aO3あるいは、64°YカットLiNbO3等として も良く、要旨を逸脱しない範囲内で適宜変更し実施しう る。

[0020]

【実施例】次に、本発明に係るラダー型SAWフィルタ を具体的に作製した実施例について説明する。

【0021】タンタル酸リチウム単結晶の42°Yカット基板上に、A1を主成分とする微細電極パターン(規格化電極膜厚:9.6%)を形成した。パターン作製には、Deep-UV光を用いた密着露光機によりフォトリソグラフィーを行なった。

【0022】まず、上記基板材料をアセトン・IPA等によって超音波をかけながら洗浄し有機分を除去した。次に、クリーンオーブンによって充分に基板乾燥を行なった後、基板上にフォトレジストをスピンコーターによって約1μm 厚み回転塗布した。

【0023】フォトマスクは石英ガラスを主成分とした 厚み0.09インチで外形5インチサイズとした。電極 成膜には、電子ビーム蒸着機を使用し、A1もしくはA 1-Cu(2%)の材料を蒸着によって成膜した。この 電極膜厚は約4200Åとした。

【0024】次に、レジスト剥離液中で基板に超音波をかけることで、不要A1パターンをリフトオフした。なお、リフトオフでA1等の材料をリフトオフするためには、レジストの断面形状を逆テーパにするための条件出しが必要となる(あるいは2層レジスト等の工夫が必要)。

【0025】この後、保護膜工程を行った。保護膜材料としてSiを採用した。Siは電子ビーム蒸着機にて蒸着し、これもまたレジストを逆テーパにすることでリフトオフによってパターニングした。なお、Si膜厚は250Åで金属粉によるショートが防止できる。次に、基板をスクライブラインに沿ってダイシングし、チップごとに分割した。

【0026】そして、各チップはダイボンダーにかけられ、ピックアップされ、Si樹脂を主成分とするダイボンド樹脂でSMDパッケージ内キャビティに接着した。この後加熱し、乾燥・硬化させた。SMDパッケージは3mm角積層構造とし、チップサイズは1.6×1.0mmとした。

【0027】次に、30μφAu ワイヤーをSMDパッケージのパッド部とチップ上のAlパッド上にボールボンディングした後、パッケージリッドをパッケージにかぶせ、シームシーラーにてシーリングして完成となった。なお、チップ上のグランドは各々分離して配線され、Au ワイヤーボンディングにてパッケージ上のグランドパッドにボンディングした。なお、本電極は同一チップ上に配線するため、同一パッケージ内に納められる

【0028】ラダー型SAWフィルタを構成するSAW

共振子は、IDTの対数が40~120対、交差幅が10~30人で、弾性表面波の波長は直列と並列で違えてあるが、概略4.4μmとした。また、反射電極本数は直列共振子側で20本、並列共振子側で20本とした。【0029】また、比較のため、図1に示す従来構成のフィルタも作製した。

【0030】ここで重要なのは、本発明では並列に2回路構成されたラダー型フィルタの電極設計を全く同一にすることである。これにより、出力波形の振幅は同一で、位相のみ180°違う応答が得られた。

【0031】特性測定には、ネットワークアナライザを 用い、図3(本発明)及び図4(従来構成)に示す周波 数特性結果を得た。これらの図より明らかなように、周 波数特性の変化は、通過帯域内では従来特性とあまり大 きな差は見られなかった。

[0032]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明の電極構成によって作製すれば、特性を変化させることなく、平衡入出力型(バランス型)に対応でき、かつ耐電力性に優れたラダー型SAWフィルタを提供でき、さらに、従来必要であったバラン素子を削減でき、携帯電話機の小型・軽量・低コスト化が図ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】従来のラダー型弾性表面波フィルタの回路構成 図である。

【図2】本発明の平衡入出力対応のラダー型弾性表面波

フィルタの回路構成図である。

【図3】本発明に係る弾性表面波フィルタの周波数特性 図である。

【図4】従来構成の弾性表面波フィルタの周波数特性図である。

【図5】(a)~(d)はそれぞれ本発明の平衡入出力 対応ラダー型弾性表面波フィルタのバランス動作の確認 結果を説明する図である。

【図6】従来の不平衡入出力ラダー型弾性表面波フィルタの前後にバラン素子を挿入して、平衡入出力を得るための構成を示す図である。

【図7】本発明のラダー型フィルタのVSWRと共振子容量比との関係を示す図である。

【図8】本発明のラダー型フィルタの帯域内最大挿入損 失と共振子容量比との関係を示す図である。

【符号の説明】

1:入力端子

2:出力端子

3:グランド端子

4 a:直列共振子

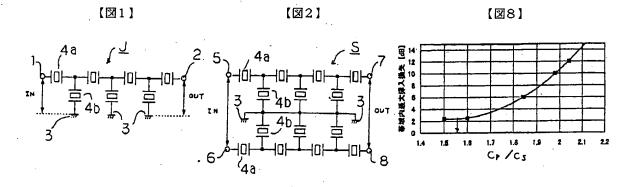
4 b:並列共振子

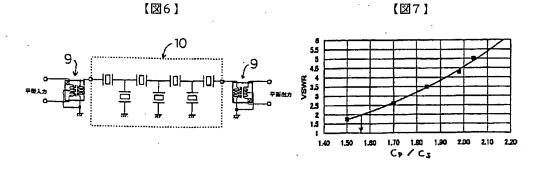
5、6:入力端子(バランス型)

7、8:出力端子(バランス型)

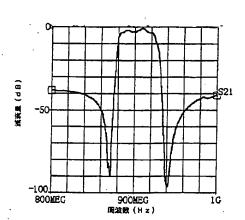
9:バラン素子

10: 従来のラダー型SAWフィルタ

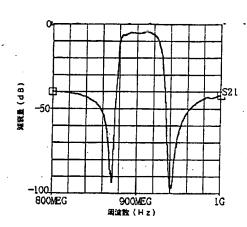






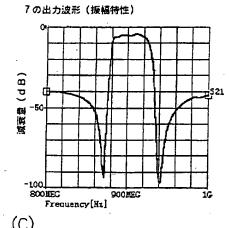


【図4】

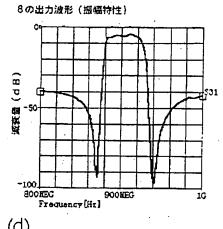


【図5】

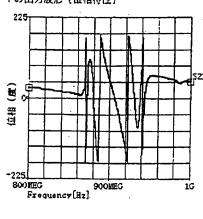
(g)



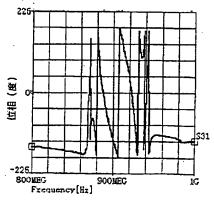
(p)



(C) 7の出力波形(位相特性)



(d) 8の出力波形 (位相特性)



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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[An easy explanation of a drawing]

- [Drawing 1] It is the circuit-arrangement view of the conventional ladder type surface-acoustic-wave VCF.
- [<u>Drawing 2</u>] It is the circuit-arrangement view of the ladder type surface-acoustic-wave VCF of balanced I/O correspondence of this invention.
- [Drawing 3] It is the frequency characteristic view of the surface-acoustic-wave VCF concerning this invention.
- [Drawing 4] It is the frequency characteristic view of the surface-acoustic-wave VCF of a configuration conventionally.
- [<u>Drawing 5</u>] (a) (d) is drawing which explains the authentication result of a balance operation of the balanced I/O correspondence ladder type surface-acoustic-wave VCF of this invention, respectively.
- [<u>Drawing 6</u>] It is drawing showing the configuration for inserting a balun element before and after the conventional unbalance I/O ladder type surface-acoustic-wave VCF, and acquiring balanced I/O.
- [<u>Drawing 7</u>] It is drawing showing the relation between VSWR of the ladder type VCF of this invention, and a resonator capacity factor.
- [<u>Drawing 8</u>] It is drawing showing the relation between the maximum insertion loss in a band of the ladder type VCF of this invention, and a resonator capacity factor.

[An explanation of a sign]

- 1: Input terminal
- 2: Output terminal
- 3: Grand terminal
- 4a: Series resonance child
- 4b: Parallel resonance child
- 5, 6:input terminal (balanced type)
- 7, 8:output terminal (balanced type)
- 9: Balun element
- 10: The conventional ladder type SAW filter

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed description]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the balanced input-balanced-output type surface-acoustic-wave equipment which ****ed two or more surface-acoustic-wave resonators to the ladder (ladder) type especially about surface-acoustic-wave equipments, such as a surface-acoustic-wave VCF used for mobile communication equipments, such as a cellular phone, etc.

[0002]

[A Prior art and its trouble] As for the SAW filter for mobile communications, it is desirable that it is low loss because of a miniaturization of a cellular-phone terminal, and power-saving-izing. Moreover, a suppression band is out of a passband, respectively, the SAW filter used as the object for a reception and an object for sending is strongly required to be the high magnitude of attenuation over the large domain **** [near the passband edge], and the magnitude of attenuation only with a specific, quite large frequency band may be locally required for it by the specification of mobile communication system.

[0003] Moreover, conventionally, since a general SAW filter was an unbalanced input-unbalanced-output type, it had taken the circuit arrangement which inserted unbalance-balanced converters, such as a balun circuit, between the SAW filter latter part and the electronic circuitry. On the other hand, when the electronic circuitry of the SAW filter preceding paragraph etc. had become the balanced-output type, it was considering as the circuit arrangement which inserted balanced - unbalance converter between the electronic circuitry of the preceding paragraph, and the SAW filter.

[0004] In recent years, in order to remove an unbalance-balanced converter or balanced - unbalance converter from the aforementioned circuit arrangement, utilization of the so-called unbalance-balanced-output type SAW filter which gave the function of balanced - unbalance converter or an unbalance-balanced converter to the SAW filter itself, or a balanced - unbalanced-output type SAW filter (henceforth a balanced type or a balanced type SAW filter) is advanced.

[0005] Conventionally, when the electrode configuration of an SAW filter is divided roughly, there are four spread type, resonator type, ladder type (ladder type), and lattice type (skeleton pattern) kinds. These are design methods which have the characteristic feature in each, and have merits and demerits in respect of a performance. However, the degree of freedom of a design is high also of this, and it is a ladder type design that there is especially usefulness.

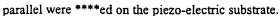
[0006] A conventional ladder type circuit-arrangement view is shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. SAW filter J has connected two or more surface-acoustic-wave resonators to a serial parallel on a piezo-electric substrate here, series resonance child 4a is connected at the in-series crossarm, parallel resonance child 4b is connected to a parallel crossarm, and the parallel resonance child 4 is grounded in the gland 3.

[0007] The characteristic feature of this VCF is in the point of being easy to realize a steep shoulder property, as compared with other structures. However, a ladder type fault cannot correspond to only balance I/O in the four above-mentioned sorts (since it is an unbalanced input-unbalanced-output type, balanced I/O is unrealizable). Usually, in order to carry out a balance operation (balanced I/O) as shown in drawing 6 when incorporating during a portable telephone set, it was used by having inserted the balun element 9 after SAW filter 10 (before). For this reason, there was a problem that parts mark increased. In addition, since the purpose of a balance operation is not directly in contact with a gland, it is because there is a merit that the noise component via a gland seldom rides.

[0008] Moreover, curtailment of use parts serves as pressing need for small [of a cellular-phone terminal], lightweight-izing, and low-cost-izing, and, for the reason, addition of a new function has been required of an SAW filter. It is RF (Radio Frequency:Radio Frequency) to one of them. A card row and IF (Intermediate Frequency: intermediate frequency) There is demand of enabling it to constitute with an unbalanced input-balanced-output type, a balanced input-unbalanced-output type, or a balanced input-balanced-output type, to the VCF used for a number of stages etc.

[0009] Then, this invention aims at offering the electrode configuration of the ladder type SAW filter which could correspond to the balanced I/O type (balanced type), and was excellent in power-proof nature, without changing a property. Thereby, a balun element can be cut down and small, lightweight, and low-cost-ization of a portable telephone can plan. [0010]

[The means for solving a technical problem] The surface-acoustic-wave equipment of this invention connected to the gland the parallel resonance child connected to the parallel crossarm of each ladder type circuit, and in order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, it was accomplished so that the output difference of the two aforementioned ladder type circuits might be taken out while two ladder type circuits which connected two or more surface-acoustic-wave resonators to the serial



[0011] Moreover, it is characterized by ****ing the series resonance child especially connected to the in-series crossarm of a ladder type circuit, and the parallel resonance child connected to the parallel crossarm so that the following formula may be satisfied.

[0012] Cp/Cs < 1.55 (however, total of Cp:parallel resonance child's capacity, total of Cs:series resonance child's capacity) [0013]

[Gestalt of implementation of invention] The enforcement gestalt of this invention is explained in detail below based on a drawing.

[0014] As shown in drawing 2, on the piezo-electric substrate which consists of a non-illustrated lithium niobate single crystal, a lithium-tantalate single crystal, a tetraboric-acid lithium single crystal, a langasite type single crystal, etc., surface-acoustic-wave equipment S of this invention ****s two ladder type circuits which connected two or more surface-acoustic-wave resonators to the serial parallel, and changes. And parallel resonance child 4a connected to the parallel crossarm of each ladder type circuit is connected to the grand terminal 3, and it accomplishes so that the output difference of two ladder type circuits may be taken out. Furthermore, the proportion of Cp (total of the capacity of parallel resonance child 4a) and Cs (total of the capacity of series resonance child 4b), i.e., Cp/Cs, is made less than into 1.55. 5 in a upside ladder is 7 an output terminal in an input terminal among drawing. Moreover, in a lower ladder type circuit, 6 is [8] an output terminal in an input terminal. The grand terminal 3 is carrying out the up SAW filter and the lower SAW filter in common, and symmetrical arrangement of the two circuits is carried out to this grand terminal 3 here.

[0015] If it impresses among terminal 5-6 which show a balanced input signal by "IN" among drawing according to the above-mentioned circuit arrangement, the balanced-output signal which passed the VCF will be outputted among terminal 7-8 shown by "OUT" among drawing. Since the impressed input signal has floated from the grand terminal here, the phase contrast between terminals 5 and 6 is 180 degrees. For this reason, since the configuration of an up SAW filter and a lower SAW filter is completely the same, the phase contrast at the time of an input is saved, the phase contrast with the terminals 7 and 8 of an output side becomes 180 degrees, and a perfect balanced output is obtained.

[0016] Moreover, the amplitude characteristic and the phase characteristic between [7-3] terminals and between [8-3] terminals are shown in drawing 5 (a) - (d). The property that terminals 7 and 8 of amplitude characteristic are completely the same appears so that more clearly than drawing. As this was mentioned above, the component of a ladder type SAW filter is because it is completely the same with an up VCF and a lower VCF. Moreover, 180 degrees also of phase characteristics are also completely inverted within a passband. This is because the phase contrast at the time of an input is too saved completely with an up VCF and a lower VCF since it is completely the same.

[0017] Moreover, in order to carry out 2 circuit arrangement of the ladder type SAW filter of the structure of this invention in parallel, 2 *****s of power are carried out and the power-proof nature (life) of the whole SAW filter improves twice.

[0018] Moreover, that there are the capacity factor and relation of series resonance child 4a which constitutes a ladder type circuit, and parallel resonance child 4b made clear the electrical property of the ladder type VCF of this invention. Drawing 7 illustrates the relation between the capacity factor (Cp/Cs) of a resonator, and a standing-wave ratio (VSWR). The impedance matching conditions within the passband of a VCF changed with capacity factors of a resonator from this drawing, and that a capacity factor is less than 1.55 made it clear to fulfill the conditions of VSWR<2 which are a general match condition. Moreover, as shown in drawing 7, it became clear that the insertion loss stabilized in the above-mentioned capacity-factor domain is obtained from the relation between a capacity factor and the maximum insertion loss in desired pass band width. [0019] In addition, although it considered the substrate material as the 42 degreeY cut LiTaO3, this invention is good also as the 42 36 degrees - degreeY cut LiTaO3 or 64 degreeY cut LiNbO3, within limits which do not deviate from a summary, is changed suitably and can be carried out.

[Example] Next, the example which produced concretely the ladder type SAW filter concerning this invention is explained. [0021] On 42 degreeY cut substrate of a lithium-tantalate single crystal, the detailed electrode pattern (standardization electrode thickness:9.6%) which makes aluminum a principal component was formed. The adhesion exposure machine which used Deep-UV light performed photo lithography in pattern production.

[0022] First, the above-mentioned substrate material was washed, applying a ultrasonic wave by the acetone, IPA, etc., and a part for organic was removed. Next, it is about 1 micrometer by the spin coater about a photoresist on a substrate after clean oven fully performs substrate xeransis. The thickness rotation application was carried out.

[0023] The photo mask made quartz glass the 5 inches size of appearances by the thickness of 0.09 inches made into the principal component. The electron-beam-evaporation machine was used for electrode ****, and the material of aluminum or aluminum-Cu (2%) was ****ed by vacuum evaporation to it. This electrode thickness was taken as about 4200**. [0024] Next, the lift off of the unnecessary aluminum pattern was carried out by applying a ultrasonic wave to a substrate in resist sublation liquid. In addition, in order to carry out the lift off of the materials, such as aluminum, by the lift off, condition ***** for making the cross-section configuration of a resist into a back taper is needed (or the device of a two-layer resist etc. is required).

[0025] Then, the protective coat process was performed. Si was adopted as a protective coat material. Patterning was carried out by the lift off by carrying out the vacuum evaporation of the Si with an electron-beam-evaporation machine, and this making a resist a back taper. In addition, Si thickness can prevent the short-circuit by the metal powder by 250**. Next, the dicing of the substrate was carried out along with the scribe line, and it divided for every chip.



[0026] And each chip is applied and taken up by the die bonder and the mold cavity in SMD package was pasted by the die bond resin which makes Si resin a principal component. It heated after this and was made to dry and harden. SMD package considered as 3mm angle laminated structure, and the chip size could be 1.6x1.0mm.

[0027] Next, 30microphiAu After carrying out ball bonding of the wire on the pad section of SMD package, and aluminum pad on a chip, the package lid was put on the package, and with the seam sealer, sealing was carried out and it was completed. In addition, it dissociates respectively, and wires and the gland on a chip is Au. Bonding was carried out to the grand pad on a package in wire bonding. In addition, this electrode is dedicated in the same package, in order to wire on the same chip. [0028] Although the logarithm of IDT was [40-120 pairs and the transposition width of face of SAW resonator which constitutes a ladder type SAW filter] 10-30lambda, and the wavelength of a surface acoustic wave was in parallel with the serial and being changed, it considered as 4.4 micrometers of outlines. Moreover, the number of reflector books was made into 20 by the 20 and parallel resonance child side by the series resonance child side.

[0029] Moreover, the VCF of a configuration was also produced conventionally which is shown in <u>drawing 1</u> for the comparison.

[0030] It is important to completely make the same the electrode design of a ladder type VCF made parallel two circuit arrangement in this invention here. Thereby, an output wave amplitude is the same and the response from which only 180 degrees only of phases are different was obtained.

[0031] In property measurement, the frequency characteristic result shown in <u>drawing 3</u> (this invention) and <u>drawing 4</u> (the conventional configuration) was obtained using the network analyzer. Within the passband, the property and the not much big difference were not conventionally seen for change of the frequency characteristic so that more clearly than these drawings. [0032]

[Effect of the invention] Without changing a property, if it produces by the electrode configuration of this invention, as explained above, the ladder type SAW filter which could correspond to the balanced I/O type (balanced type), and was excellent in power-proof nature can be offered, the balun element which was the need conventionally further can be cut down, and small, lightweight, and low-cost-ization of a portable telephone can plan.

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CLAIMS

[Claim]

[Claim 1] Surface-acoustic-wave equipment accomplished so that the parallel resonance child connected to the parallel crossarm of each ladder type circuit might be connected to a gland and the output difference of the two aforementioned ladder type circuits might be taken out, while two ladder type circuits which connected two or more surface-acoustic-wave resonators to the serial parallel are ****ed on a piezo-electric substrate.

[Claim 2] Surface-acoustic-wave equipment given in the claim 1 characterized by ****ing the series resonance child connected to the in-series crossarm of the aforementioned ladder type circuit, and the parallel resonance child connected to the parallel crossarm so that the following formula may be satisfied.

Cp/Cs < 1.55 (however, total of Cp:parallel resonance child's capacity, total of Cs:series resonance child's capacity)

[Translation done.]